WIOA Oversight Is Coming



What Would You Like to Tell the Congress?

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How Does Congressional Oversight Work?

- Congress invites speakers but other interested parties may submit comments
- Who:
 - SME's: researchers, think tanks, policy experts
 - Cabinet Officials
 - State and Local Elected
 Officials
 - Program Operators
 - Impacted Community Groups
 - Advocates and Critics



Oversight is An On-Going Committee Function

Reviewing Past Program Performance

- Program Goals/Objectives
- Inputs/Outputs/Net Impact
- Costs/Efficiency/ROI
- Success Stories
- Barriers to Maximum Performance
- Alignment with Related Programs
- Compliance: Fiscal and Programmatic

Looking Forward to New or Revised Legislation

- Data on Changing Environment
- Best Practices from Research,Similar Programs and Demos
- Assessment of Effective Elements of Current Law and Areas in Need of Revision or Elimination

Some Key Provisions of WIOA

- Workforce Boards—Have They Changed, How?
- Procurement Rules—Promote Efficiency and Better Outcomes?
- One-Stop Operators—Better Program Integration?
- One-Stops—How Different from WIA Version?
- Work-Based Learning—Increased or ITAs Still Rule?
- Priority of Service—Another Name for Eligibility Rules and Paperwork or Important to WIOA?

Business Services: How Do We Balance Demand and Supply?

- Have Business Services Increased?
- How Imbedded are Sector Strategies and/or Career Pathways in Your Area?
- Better Connections to Economic Development?
- As We Focus Both on Skill Shortages and Labor Shortages Who is Served and How Are They Served?





Should I Stay or Should I Go?

- Dislocated Worker Program
- WIOA Out-of-School Youth Program Focus
- Wagner-Peyser
- 500+ Workforce Boards
- Mandatory One-Stop Partners
- Regional Planning



TANF Needs Reauthorization As Well

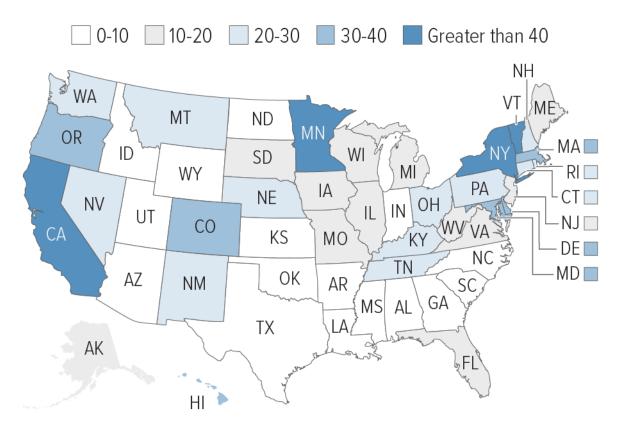
Should Congress:

- ✓ set federal minimums for state spending on "core" activities: income support and employment-related programs?
- ✓ Hold states accountable for employment outcomes instead of or in addition to work participation measures?
- ✓ Mandate services through local WDBs ala TX/FL/MI?



States' TANF Cash Assistance Programs Reach Few Poor Families

Number of families receiving TANF benefits for every 100 families with children in poverty in 2017



Note: TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Figures reflect two-year averages for 2016-17.

Source: CBPP analysis of poverty data from the Census' Current Population Survey and TANF caseload data collected by CBPP from state agencies.

Specific Ideas That Have Been Considered but Also Draw Opposition

- Require more specific and stringent assessment and work plans for recipients
- Eliminate tracking of participation for certain recipients:
 - Those in placement programs where at least 50% of payment is performance based on placement and retention
 - Up to 6 months for those in subsidized employment if state TANF is paying at least 25% of cost
 - Up to 3 months for those in employer-directed training programs where employer agrees to hire successful completers
- Eliminate 2 parent work participation rate and change income rules for newly wed
- Apply minimum work participation rate requirement on all states at 10% for FY2020 and 20% for FY2021 and each year thereafter
- Modify work participation rate methodology to provide some credit for those who
 participate for some but not the required number of hours
- Allow states to extend maximum time in job search and job readiness training for those in substance abuse, mental health or rehabilitation programs

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT (HEA) REAUTHORIZATION ALSO IMPACTS WIOA

- For a decade Congress has been seeking to reauthorize HEA without success. Many thought this would be the year.
- Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-TN), Chair of the HELP Committee, sees it as the capstone to his tenure as governor and senator.
- HEA authorizes most federal student aid programs, including FAFSA, the Federal Pell Grant, Federal Work-Study and federal student loans.





A Few of the Proposals for Reauthorized HEA

Some Bipartisan Proposals

- ✓ Simplification of FAFSA and repayment plans
- ✓ Student Loan Counseling
- ✓ Consumer Disclosures
- ✓ Competency-Based Education
- ✓ New Loan Limits

Controversial Issues

- ✓ Regulation of For-Profit Colleges including gainful employment rules
- ✓ Loan Forgiveness
- ✓ Campus Sexual Misconduct
- ✓ Public Service Loan Forgiveness

Pell Grant Proposals

- Adding a Pell Bonus has bipartisan support, but there are variations on this idea. The key difference is who receives the Pell Bonus.
 - Colleges. This proposal would reward colleges for improvements in college affordability, access and success for low- and moderate-income students.
 - States. The American Dream Grants would encourage states to increase access for low-income students.
 - Students. Recipients would be provided an additional \$300 per academic year for taking an increased academic workload each term (15 credits vs. 12 credits).
- ☐ There are also proposals that do not increase costs, such as
 - Publishing a table that shows the amount of Pell Grant awards based on family income and size.
 - Pell as a paycheck.
- A few proposals will increase the cost of the Pell Grant program:
 - Year-round Pell Grant. This proposal was enacted effective starting with the 2017-2018 academic year.
 - Switch the Pell Grant to 100% mandatory funding, making it a true entitlement, and index the maximum grant to inflation after increasing the maximum grant by \$500.

Questions?

If you have questions please download them to Lemon Drop™, then transfer to Coffee Grounds™ for group discussions. If you prefer individual discussion go to ZipZam™ and upload your Zoo Tube ™ profile for inclusion in BluntForce™. Wrap around discussion can be done off net using BlahBlah™.

Or walk up to me and say "Hi Bob, my name is [Your name here], I have a question."

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